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# The People.

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# AS IT SOWED,

## So Is Philadelphia's Capitalist Class Reaping.

## HUMANITY IS KIN.

**The War, Declared for the Benefit of Trusts, is in the Meantime Utilized by Capitalist Contractors Who are Breeding Pestilence Far and Wide, Reaching Into the Homes of the Rich.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The stench that has arisen from Algers embalmed beef has a good second malodorousness in the conduct of affairs at the Schuylkill Arsenal in the Southwestern section of this city. This institution, backed and aided by the corruptionists in the War Department at Washington, in combination with a gang of unconscionable Philadelphia clothing contractors, not only spread contagion in the camps at Chickamauga, Tampa and at Santiago, last summer and fall, but it can be held largely responsible for the present plague of typhoid fever which is carrying off so many citizens of Philadelphia, the relation of the attending circumstances forming an interesting story.

Your correspondent told in these columns last December that Facotry Inspector F. C. Campbell, a political appointee of Governor Hastings, the most discredited of all Pennsylvania's Governors, reported that much of the sickness in the Army could undoubtedly be attributed to the making of the soldiers' clothing in certain numerous sweat shops of this city where diphtheria and scarlet fever were prevalent all last summer in the most virulent form. Since the December report the Factory Inspector has further stated to the Legislature that in a number of instances the clothing was so manifestly infected with fever germs on account of the suffering sweaters' children making their sick beds on piles of the clothing, and further that the clothing was so actually alive with all kinds of vermin that could be bred in filthy human habitations, that much of the clothing had to be destroyed and contractors were given to understand by the officer in command of the Arsenal that they must find better places hereafter in which to make clothing for the "patriots" who were fighting for the Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust amidst the tents, canteens, Tagals, capital made trollops of Chickamauga, and cans of rotten Egan beef to be found in the Philippines and in Cuba.

There is a great deal of inpenetrable mystery about the Schuylkill Arsenal and the man Brigham who runs it in the interest of the "skins" who farmed out the Government clothing to the miserable sweaters while the wives and daughters of the down-town mechanics frantically pulled one antoher's hair under his very nose, in their struggle to get the Army work, and their own bread, until it became necessary to call in the police to maintain order. The Factory Inspector, who owes his position to the anti-Quay faction, says nothing about the names of the big contractors, but he animadverted severely on a woman who took out work and gave it to sweaters to a very limited extent, but it is generally understood that John Wanamaker, the holy man of long work hours and short pay, got tents, shoes, etc., and that William Wanamaker, his pious and devout brother, a Sunday School Superintendent, got 56,000 blouses to make at 90 cents each, from the Government.

The Factory Inspector, if all I hear is correct, has not told all the facts in the case. On Saturday last, I was informed by a man, employed in the Schuylkill Arsenal, that large quantities of this vermin-infected clothing had been burned in the Arsenal, that he was one of the men engaged in burning the clothing, and that the soldiers had to pay for this clothing out of their per diem allowances as well as for the garments substituted for the burnt ones, while the big contractors, who were in league undoubtedly with the Arsenal and Washington authorities, got their cold cash. My informant was in the Army, he lives in the 30th Ward, is employed in the Arsenal and holds his job through politics, and is worthy of belief.

This rascality on the part of the Arsenal authorities, acting in concert with the capitalists and contractors who are upholding the piracy in the South Seas that was organized by our Hanna-Mcxinley form of leech Government for the exploitation of the Tagals and Cubans at the hands of a so-called "patriot soldiery," has had a terrible effect. Disease has been spread broad-cast and nowheres has it been worse, than in Philadelphia where it is charged to the dirty condition of the Schuylkill water, our only water supply. Dr. Shoemaker, one of the physicians attached to the Health Department, recently said that it was not our water supply, but as he owes his job to the Republican bosses, he qualified his statement by saying that it was the water which had been contaminated by the sewerage. The crimes of capitalism, perpetuated upon an innocent poor people through the connivance of a Government resting on the shoulders, or rather in the pockets, of a corrupt, dangerous and heartless aristocracy of contractors' dollars, has reacted upon itself and we now see in Philadelphia, in the homes of the well-to-do, the effects of that murderous system which all the time grinds out the lives of the poor and defenceless sweaters along Second, Monroe, League and other streets in the slums of Philadelphia. It is a plain manifestation of the "lex talionis."

The situation is an ominous one as the lives of the people and the public water system is involved at the same time, one being at the mercy of an epidemic of typhoid fever and the other in danger of being gobbled up by a syndicate of Philadelphia's millionaires and thrifty politicians, and it is to accomplish the purposes of the latter that the muddy waters of the mountain-fed Schuylkill are represented by the scheming and the thoughtless to be fever-laden. What Dr. Shoemaker unwittingly said is correct. It is not our water supply direct but our sewerage that is to blame. The links in the chain are perfect.

Capitalism demanded the war to spread its commercial claims. War was declared, the patriots, fired by the bosh of the New York "Journal," Philadelphia "Inquirer," et al., rushed to the front, the contractors rushed to Washington for contracts, and they in turn sent their prey to the fever dens of Philadelphia, and from there the clothing went to the Army camps where men fell before the disease like sheep with the rot.

It did not end at the camps. Last fall the numerous hospitals of Philadelphia were crowded with typhoid fever victims. They were in all parts of the city and the dejecta of these patients, daily and hourly thrown into the sewers, found its way into the river, to a small extent, but through a larger extent into the sewers, and the sewer gases, penetrating the dwellings through the interior household drains, sent the fever into the houses. The disease has been particularly fatal amongst the "better classes." In Germantown, where the rich do dwell in palaces, there have been ten times as many cases as in the slums.

Thus it is that capitalism has sown death and reaped it. The poor sweater, sending his poorly paid work to the Army, brought back to the door of his rascally contractor the typhoid fever, while he himself escapes, and this fever is to be made an excuse to condemn the water supply in order that he, the embodiment of capitalistic greed, may bury the dead in forgetfulness beneath his dishonestly gotten dollars.

Philadelphia's fever plague is the direct effect of her capitalism, as is here proven clearly, and this capitalism wears the church mask to a greater extent here than elsewhere, and I propose to describe a local specimen of our capitalist church in THE PEOPLE.

COMRADE.

## ADDRESS ISSUED

**By S. T. & L. A. Miners of the White Shaft of Pennsylvania.**

Realizing at last that there should be a radical change made by organized workers, to meet the changed conditions brought about by the ever increasing concentration of capital in the productive industries; and understanding that the old pure and simple form of Labor Unions, with all their antiquated and erronious ideas on economics, will have to be superceded by a Union that recognizes the fact that there is a class struggle on between the wealth havers and wealth producers, we recognize that it is absolutely necessary that the workers should be aware of the fact that the power that they have placed in the hands of their masters, namely the political power, has been the most effective weapon in aiding them to beat to the earth the working class, whenever an attempt was made by them to better their conditions.

The Solons of the U. M. W. of A. have been teaching us that capital and labor are brothers, and that we should vote in the interest of our capitalist brothers, especially those that they, the Solons, recommend. Now we realize that as long as we surrender to the capitalist our most effective weapon, the ballot, just so long will our conditions as wage slaves grow steadily worse, and just so long will massacres of the workers, such as occurred at Hazelton, continue.

Fellow Miners, join with us in strengthening the organization that believes in following up the strike in the mines and factories and continuing it at the ballot box, until it will become possible for the working class to regain and use for their own welfare that political power they have surrendered in the past to their masters, the capitalists. You, then, would be able to realize that a law passed for the safety or welfare of the miners, would be enforced by officials whom you would place in those positions, taken from the ranks of your own class, and not be, as it is at present, promptly declared unconstitutional by the Judges owned by your masters.

Therefore, it is as a class, conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step and sworn to achieve its own emancipation, that the wage workers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid body of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle.

Issued by the
MINERS' LOCAL, S. T. & L. A.,
Organized at Du Bois, April 8.

**Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.**

# TRAGIC PAGES--CHAPTER 7.

PANA, Ill., April 17.—This place has again been lightened by the flash of guns. The rifles have whistled their song of death, and eight ghastly corpses line the way. A dozen men and women are lying at death's door; four companies of State Militia are patrolling the streets with their steel bayonets glistening in the April sun, while the old Gattling gun is being polished on the side. The union miners and the imported negroes are exchanging glances of hate. The cockroach business men are pacing their empty stores like lone sentries in a sepulchre. The town is posted all over with the red notices of martial law. Nobody knows what the future has in store, save that another blood-spattered tragic page has been written in the book of the coal miners' life.

I know the coal miner as the young mother knows her first born. I have been in Pana while the bullets were still hot in the flesh. So, from personal observation, not hearsay, I write this latest Tragic Page.

The man who would understand a subject must understand the terms employed therein; so with this story. There is a term we must understand that is the key-stone on which this Tragic Page is built That term is UNIFORMITY. Having grasped what "Uniformity" means, we can lift the drop-curtain and gaze understandingly on the Tragedy of Pana.

"Uniformity" is an effort made by some operators and miners in a State, and again in the different coal-producing States to fix an equitable scale to suit the various conditions under which coal is mined. For instance, a mine that has a 5-foot vein can produce coal cheaper than one with a 2- or 3-foot vein; a 7- or-9-foot vein is better than a 5-foot vein. Again, a mine with a 7-foot vein may be 200 miles from the seaboard, while the 3-foot vein mine may only be 40 miles. These various conditions lead to all kinds of confusion in production and in the miners' scale. Hence this attempt for uniformity.

The slickest of the operators uses this condition to beat down the men's wages. For instance. One of the wealthiest of operators, as he is the shrewdest, is Col. Rand of Illinois, the infamous "Jimmy" Rand. He used this difference in the cost of producing coal to the queens taste in beating down his men's wages. Owning mines in Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania, he would reduce the wage in Pennsylvania; if his men struck, he would work his Ohio mines overtime to fill his contracts. If, as was usually the case, the men submitted, he would go to his Ohio miners and say: "See, in the Pittsburg district they are mining coal at 56 cents; you must come down in your wages or I must shut down my mine." If they did not consent: down went the mine, and his Pennsylvania mine did the work. Again, he would bring his Illinois mines into play, and the same old skin game would be repeated. So he played both ends against the middle;—down went the wages tumbling.

But this lack of uniformity had a check, and Rand's game and the other operators' was blocked. It was checked in Illinois. Within the past 18 months, the miners of Illinois got together and organized. True, it was along pure and simple's stupid lines; true, again, they were led and organized by labor skates and political crooks, who, as they organized each union, informed the men that "the operator is entitled to a fair profit on his investment," and that on no account were they to have politics in their union, thus depriving the men of their best weapon, and traitorously leading them to believe that the capitalist was their brother. Nevertheless, they organized the whole State almost to a man and established "uniformity" between State and State.

Understanding "Uniformity," the rest of the story is plain.

The operators did not like this move of the miners for a cent. True, the miners' union would not hurt them in a political sense. Ratchford, Mitchell and the other bunco-steerers for capitalism would see that the men did the voting cattle act alright. Hence along that line the operators were safe. But they wanted more profits, and to get these profits the organization had to be broken. The coal operators are thoroughly organized. At one of their meetings in March, 1898, they decided that the mines in Pana were the ones that should cut prices and smash the union. This for several reasons.

First, the Pana mines were immense ones. Over 600 men were employed.

Second, PENWELL, THE OPERATOR, WAS THE MAYOR OF THE TOWN, and, consequently, could get all the assistance from the powers that be without trouble.

Third, the move of organization that was spreading over the State had to be checked, and Penwell was the man to check it. Then the operators could point to Pana and say: "I can't compete with Pana, so your wages must come down," thus breaking through "Uniformity" within the State.

On the 31st day of March, 1898, when thoroughly organized, the men presented a demand for the Springfield scale of 40 cents a ton run of mine. Penwell refused, the men struck, and acting as men will act who do not read the signs of the Labor Movement in the sunlight of class-consciousness, they called on the State Board of Arbitration. Needless to say these modern King Canutes could not order back the waves of the class struggle. They called business men, operators and miners before them. The operators refused to appear. After a lengthy pow-wow, they decided to cut the men's demands from 40 to 35 cents per ton. This the men consented to, although 7 cents below the scale; but to their surprise, the Penwells & Co. refused to give in, although every other mine in the district was paying 40 cents. They were out to smash the union, and swore they would stick 'till hell froze over. This was a safe play, seeing they knew they were backed by the political power.

From that time (April 15, 1898), up to September, 1898, scarce a ton of coal was mined. The men were getting liberal support from outside; they said they could stay out all summer and winter, too. Purgatory might freeze as well as hell before they would go back. In September, the Pana operators played their trump card. They sent agents to the South and brought in over 500 negroes to run the mines. Rioting ensued; lives were lost; but still they got in, and, after a fashion, ran the mines. Now, indeed, there was trouble for poor Pana. The negroes that came on had a number of roughs and thugs amongst them. On each pay night these worthies fought like demons amongst themselves. To vary the monotony of their dull lives, they went out and fought the whites, always lead by a desperado named Stephens, a 200-pound six-footer, who would sooner fight than eat.

In the meantime, the strikers were busy. They were working amongst the more timid of the colored men, advising them to get out of town. If they consented, tickets were bought to all points from Alabama to New York. By paying them in some cases, by entreaty in others, and by using moral suasion with a shot gun and a club, the miners succeeding in thinning the ranks of the imported scabs considerably; so much so that on Saturday, April 8, it looked as if there was about to be a stampede. Penwell & Co. were at their wits' end. Something had to be done, and done quickly. A conference of interested parties was called. Amongst those present was a Colonel Hickman of Peoria, Ill., who is attached to the Naval Arsenal. He is heavily interested in Illinois mines. At this conference it was decided that what was needed was the State troops; the "niggers" feared the deputies as much as they feared the strikers; nothing but the State troops would save the day. There and then these "law abiding," "thrifty," "religious" capitalists formed a plan to turn the town up side down by starting a riot, get the State militia in, and thus stop the stampede of the negroes.

Their plan was simple, and as follows: On the following day, Monday, send big Stephens out in the town loaded with whiskey and a gun, and trust to him to start a riot. Out went Stephens; he visited the jail, in which a number of his friends were located for fighting amongst themselves; there he met the Sheriff, and deliberately shot at him; the Sheriff shot back; Stephens rushed out, firing all the while; one of his shots striking Xavier Lecocq, a French union miner, in the forehead, killing him instantly. Stephens was chased into Penwell's store, shot down, disarmed, and locked up at once. This shooting was the signal for the desperadoes in the mines to begin their bloody work; then followed the most blood-thirsty massacre of an innocent people that has ever disgraced the crime-stained record of capitalism in America. From out of the towers over the shafts of the mine a deadly stream of lead was rained onto the innocent people of the town. Frank Coburn, a beer bottler, was shot dead; Carrie Felix, a waitress in the St. Charles Hotel, was shot in the spine in the dining room of the hotel; Sandsworth, a laundryman, shot in the head. These, with six other inoffensive citizens, were in a moment wallowing in their own blood. The deputies shot back; down went "nigger" after "nigger." A woman, one-half mile away, had her arm shot off. Bang, bang, bang, went the shots at the rate of 100 a minute. It was as if Inferno had broken loose. The seige of Paris was dupplicated on a small scale. In these towers, armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, the guards could shoot with safety. It was almost impossible to hit back. They were led by Bud Overholt, of the Overholt mine, WHO WAS ELECTED CITY TREASURER OF PANA BY THE MINERS IN 1897.

Colonel Hickman rushed to the telegraph office and telegraphed news of the riot to Governor Tanner. After him rushed, the Mayor of the town, G. V. Penwell. So we see the operator Penwell as Mayor telegraphing for assistance for the operator Penwell as a business man. Verily, the Japanese Pooh-Bah was not in it with his Pana prototype. Whether Tanner owns stock in Illinois coal mines or not I don't know; but I do know that this "friend of labor," whom the fakirs in the last National Convention of the United Mine Workers thanked for his "stand for organized labor," ordered the State Militia—rifles, bayonets, Gattling guns, and all—to Pana inside of 45 minutes from the receipt of the Mayor-operator's telegram, and this despite the strong protest of Sheriff Downey that no State Militia were needed, that he could and would maintain order. But Downey's protest was unheeded; the operators needed the State troops in their business; and what is a capitalist Governor in office for if not to supply such demands? The town is now absolutely dominated by the military, even the policemen had their clubs taken away; every deputy was disarmed; and the Sheriff informed that if he returns to Pana he will be disarmed, too.

Thus we see how well the bloody plan of these scoundrelly operators worked. The stampede was averted. The mines are running again. Temporarily the laurels rest on the operator's brow; but at what an awful price! Innocent men and women murdered; the vile passions of race hatred stirred up as never before; homes destroyed, wives made widows, children orphans; and—all to beat down the poor devils of slaves of the mine to starvation point, so that their exploiters can live in luxury. Yes, they have won temporarily, but the streaks of the dawn of our day is in the skies.

Now I will take Pana from the political side. I have shown how the men, misled by pure and simple frauds of the Ratchford-Mitchell stripe, had voted for their operators Penwell and Overholt, one of whom orders them to be shot, the other deliberately shooting them. This taught them a lesson. They dimly realized that they needed the political power if they were to succeed in their strike. Unfortunately for them they had been roped into the "Social Debauchery." A fellow from St. Louis named Hoehne, with a mouth and chin like a mackerel, came to Pana and organized a branch of the Armory-building, millionaire applauding, colonization, farmers' demands, Jewish, "American" movement. They had some 90 charter members. A Mrs. Smith was sent to them to instruct them on Socialism as taught by these queers. She stayed a week speaking every night. The "Volks-Anwalt," a German, and the English organ of the "American" movement was poured into the town by the thousands. Oh yes, they were learning Socialism at a great rate; so well did these poor dupes of Debsomania learn it that, at a meeting held a month ago—although 100 strong and knowing the miners' vote could carry the town for the revolution and thus send fear into the capitalist's heart by attacking him in his weakest and most vulnerable spot—, the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PANA VOTED NOT TO PUT A TICKET IN THE FIELD! This too by an almost unanimous vote. What a lesson this incident teaches! What a slap in the face to the weak-kneed who object to our "violence"! Fed on milk and water mush, they acted in a milk and water way. Taught not to rely upon themselves, they leaned on a Democratic capitalist worth $100,000, who is (oh, mamma!) a friend of labor!

In an attempt to hide the death of the A. R. U. the "Social Democracy," so-called, was born. In deceit it came into the world, it was brought up by nurses who knew nothing but to hate and envy, and showered all that hate and envy on a movement that, true to its revolutionary impulses, demanded discipline in its ranks and hence would not tolerate the "Americans" of anarchistic temperament who first saw the light in Southern Russia. Fed by queers that are attracted by all revolutionary movements, fake or otherwise, its food was mush and water. With its praying Porter in Massachusetts and its crying Debs elsewhere; its fool Chase applauded by millionaires in Boston and its equally fool Debs doing ditto in New York; with its Haverhill skates voting for armories, and its labor fakir all around it,—need anyone wonder that this abortion "teaches" the Proletariat but to destroy it? As well employ a courtezan to teach the ethics of purity in a seminary of Virgins, or an awful dodger teach the young idea how to shoot in a kindergarten. Compare Pana with New Bedford where under more trying circumstances we organized the proletariat on revolutionary lines and come within 5 spotes of carrying the city!

Away with the sham! The Pana incident stamps failure and disgrace on its brow.

With Comrade Von Behrin, of Springfield, we held a meeting in the afternoon of the riot. We took up the action of the "Social Democracy" branch in refusing to put a ticket in the field; showed them what an error they made; showed up the rottenness of the "Social Democracy of America and Patagonia," colonization swindle and all. It did not take these miners long to see what a fool they had made of themselves. Off came their white flag of truce party buttons, they asked for our red badge of honor, some 50 of which had been sent them. The Social Debauchery has gone down and out in Pana, the S. L. P. has come to stay.

* * *

Let me recapitulate:

1. Pana is selected by the operators as the point where they can smash uniformity;

2. The men failing in their demands, strike;

3. The Board of Arbitration fails to settle the strike;

4. Colored miners are imported from the South with accompanying riot;

5. The men ship a number of them away (about 200) and arrange for a stampede;

6. Mayor Penwell and the other operators plan a riot so as to bring in the State troops;

7. The riot takes place; eight killed, including two women, and a dozen wounded;

8. Governor Tanner, despite protests of the deputies who have been maintaining order right along, orders into Pana State troops;

9. "Social Democratic" party put to the test fails disgracefully;

10. The S. L. P. steps in, organizes a Section; smashes the "S. D." and breaks ground for the revolution.

There is the story of Pana written in the blood of her proletariat and read in the rifle flash. It is a story that teaches many lessons.

The crimes of capitalism; the failure of pure and simpledom; the necessity for class-conscious action at the ballot

(Continued on page 3.)

# TO ACTION!

## Call by Kansas State Committee, S. L. P.

## VISIONARIES, AVAUNT!

**No Muddle-Headed Mixtures, Empty, Platitudinous "Radicals," "Broadnessee" or Cheap-Patentees of "Cut-Cross-Lots from Nowhere to Nowhere," Need Apply.**

To all Sections Socialist Labor Party of Kansas, Members at Large, Friends and Sympathizers of Socialist Propaganda.

Comrades:—Your Committee is desirous of maintaining a State Organizer in Kansas—one capable of presenting our cause intelligently and effectively against the combined factions of the political parties of capitalism, both the avowed, apologist and defenders of the present "Law and Order," and the reactionary stool-pigeons of whatever economic size and political color.

Haphazard, semi-occasional sporadic efforts must give place to systematic propaganda of uncompromising Socialism, that is Socialism—to the end that we have virile movement. A movement that comprehends itself, and therefore presses forward to its goal with precision and confidence.

Only thus can we rid the rank and file of re-vamped schemes, dished out by the mental and moral wrecks of the rising waters of the Social Revolution.

We are confident that you agree with us that a cause worthy of belief is surely worth working for; that the means used should logically be proven and found correct by experience.

The Socialist Labor party has the programme and tactics which through storm and stress have proven the inspiration and the means of firing the workers with determination and solidarity which capitalism both fears and respects—respects, because we are self-poised, fears because we ever grow in numbers and compactness that will not be bamboozled, caught with rhetoric, nor blinded by concessions that don't concede.

Comrades! Now is the time. Join us in lifting Kansas out of the doubtful wavering column of reaction. Let us force the hands of misleaders of the people. Only then will the working class be able to see the ignorant cowering submission and inactivity—or worse, mis-activity in participating in the quarrels between the defunct middle class and plutocrat.

(1) What is to be done?

(2) How shall we go about it?

Much. Old Sections recruited and firmly established. Spread the circle of influence of literature that will clarify and enlighten the ALREADY DISCONTENTED. Save the honest but unwarry from muddle-headed mixtures, empty platitude styled "Radicalism," "Broadness," and whatever other cheap patents, "cut-cross-lots" routes from Nowhere to Nowhere.

He is lost who lingers to take sides with chronic victims of spleen, whose public status is determined by personal affectations and private interest.

While recognizing the social role of sentiment, we allow that even for the sake of temporary popularity we must not, unguardedly allow sentiment to degenerate into sentimentality; we desire organization and education as the means of conquering the public powers which furnish the Socialist victors with the means of supplanting capitalist class with the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Now is the crucial period in America—in Kansas. Just a little foresight will save much misdirected energy. Ask yourself: "HOW MUCH CAN I GIVE MONTHLY TO THIS CAUSE?" Settle that yourself, first, then suggest this plan to your circle of friends, viz., if there be no Section S. L. P. near you, then select some one among yourselves through whom you may remit DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF EACH MONTH, all the voluntary sums collected the month previous. The undersigned will duly acknowledge same. If you are isolated, then send what you feel able to, directly. Nothing too small—1 cent and upwards. Sections may supplement their dues with voluntary offerings through their organizer. Call attention to this in your meetings. Members at large and others who sympathize with the efforts of your Committee will do us a favor to push this call.

Whoever receives this, circulate the appeal and write us of the local outlook. Some may be able to accommodate the organizer while on circuit. AT LEAST SEND YOUR ADDRESS FOR LITERATURE.

Literature must be distributed; meetings advertised, etc. All desiring speakers write what will be done to aid him; and when desired. We are preparing a route now for organizer. Do not delay your reply. Suggestions craved.

We have secured an able comrade who will undertake the agitation without a stipulated income—Join in maintaining bona fide Socialist propaganda.

By Order of State Committee.

J. F. ELKNER, Secretary,
201 E. 4th street, Pittsburg, Kan.

# THE PEOPLE.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1888 | (Presidential) . . . . | 2 068 |
| In 1890 | . . . . . | 13 331 |
| In 1892 | (Presidential) . . . . | 21 157 |
| In 1894 | . . . . . | 33 133 |
| In 1896 | (Presidential . . . . | 36 564 |
| **In 1898** | **. . . . . .** | **82,204** |

**Let us speak plain. There is more force in names than most men dream of, and a lie may keep its throne a whole age longer if it skulk behind the shield of some fair seeming name. Men in earnest have no time to waste in patching fig-leaves for the naked truth.**

**LOWELL.**

## WORSE THAN INDIAN WARFARE.

A street car strike has been going on in Wheeling, W. Va., for the last fortnight. The men, driven mad by long hours and low wages, rebelled. Thereupon a conflict began to rage along the streets of Wheeling that deserves attention.

On the one hand, the men with their families and friends are blockading the tracks, hooting and jeering the new men who took the places of the strikers; from two to six United States Deputy Marshals on each car are the only passengers carried; since the strike began, not one hundred fares have been collected.

On the other hand, Judge Jackson, already well known for his injunctions, has been issuing blanket injunctions against the men; an increased number of United States Marshals are being ordered to the spot; and preparations are being made to "clear the tracks" in summary manner.

What sort of warfare is this that the strikers are conducting, if not Indian warfare, that is to say, not modern, but old style Indian warfare? What can jeers avail against clubs and bullets? In what way are they superior to bows and arrows? Or what greater protection do unarmed men, women and children enjoy against armed forces than the naked Indian did of old?

The struggle of the men in Wheeling is archaic. They are acting responsive to the dictates of the irrepressible conflict between the Capitalist and the Working Class, in so far as they turn upon their oppressors; but they are acting irresponsive to their own power in that they, by their votes, first place their foe in possession of the clubs, bayonets and blanket injunctions, and then try to overcome such force unarmed themselves. In so far as their warfare is conducted by infinitely inferior methods than those of their capitalist adversaries, their warfare is "Indian"; in so far as they first strip themselves of the requisite forces for the combat, their warfare is worse than "Indian."

Turn over a new leaf!

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

**The single tax quibble of seeking to explain away, with the "landlord feature" of the capitalist, the capitalist's swelling affluence and increasing hardness upon the workingman, is punctured with magnificent wit in an article in the "Molders' Journal" from the pen of Fred. W. Long. He says:**

**Andrew Carnegie, the bad landlord, who waylays Andrew Carnegie, the good capitalist, who is doing the best he can for his employés and would do better were it not for Andrew Carnegie, the bad landlord, who robs him of everything except "natural" interest and wages of superintendence, and likewise holds up them the employés of Andrew Carnegie, the good capitalist, and robs them of all the good wages paid them except a small sum equivalent to what they might have scraped up on the margin of cultivation, which amount Andrew Carnegie, the bad landlord, has got figured down fine—is a party who, I humbly submit, has the elements so mixed in him, so differentiated and also commingled, that it is positively rude and disrespectful to either consider him or refer to him as a mere factor.**

The Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin" turns ruthlessly upon some gouty that toes it must have stepped upon, and that, like gouty toes everywhere, set up a howl all along the line as soon as any one of their fraternity is stepped on. It says:

**Only by individual cases can general principles be made clear. But this is just the course which the enemies of Socialism fear. If we confined ourselves to discussing abstract principles, keeping them well in the clouds of theory, our enemies would pat us approvingly on the back. If, on the other hand, we raved and tore around and called the capitalists vile names, our enemies would grin with satisfaction on seeing us thus make an exhibition of ourselves. But when we expound our theory clearly and vigorously and back it up with undeniable facts, stated in calm and dignified language, the defenders of capitalism are frightened. For facts are very inconvenient things—to the party that is in the wrong.**

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

# "TAXES" AGAIN.

### Treated From the Standpoint of Loyalty to the Party, of Tactics and of Figures and Facts.

In previous issues it has been shown that scientific political economy rejects the claim, advanced as a central or basic truth, that the taxes are paid by the working class out of its wages; that, on the contrary, scientific political economy establishes, as a central or basic principle, that the taxes, levied by capitalism in support of its Government, are defrayed by the capitalist class out of that portion of the wealth which it forces the workers of, in other words, are paid out of surplus wealth. In short, that the question of taxation is a capitalist question, and not one that concerns the working class.

Incidentally, the tactical and other issues, raised by the discussion which the "Volkszeitung" opened by its attack of the 7th of last month on THE PEOPLE'S article of two days previous, have been alluded to. Three of these important issues will now be the subject of special consideration.

AS TO LOYALTY TO THE PARTY.

In its issue of the 13th instant, and in support of its unscientific theory that the working class pays the taxes out of its own wages, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" draws up a long array of quotations culled essentially from Socialist local political platform-declarations—made where? In New York? Anywhere in America? No! In Austria, in Germany, in Switzerland, etc., etc. In other words, driven from the field of theoretical discussion, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" falls back for support on purely tactical utterances, made in foreign countries where, capitalist politics not yet having developed as here, "radical bourgeois" parties do not yet exist, and, consequently, where such tactical utterances are excusable.

Seeing, however, that the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" is published in THIS country, and THIS State of New York, at that, seeing that it is published by an Association built as a Publishing Committee of the Socialist Labor party of this city, and whose organic law bids it uphold not the principles only, but the tactics also, of the S. L. P., the whole nine-pin collection of quotations from foreign countries can be easily bowled heels-over-head into the nine-pin basket with the ball of just ONE quotation:

TAXATION.—As already stated, under the capitalistic system, labor, which produces all, receives one-quarter of its product. Out of the remaining three-quarters the capitalist class pays the taxes and therefore owns the Government. Any dispute between capitalistic factions as to the cost of their Government, or as to the mode of apportioning taxes between them, is therefore of no interest whatever to the wage working class.

Where was this utterance made, where is it taken from? It is taken from the platform of the S. L. P., adopted by a State Convention in Troy, N. Y., U. S. of A., July 4, 1895; published in THE PEOPLE of July 14, 1895; and otherwise distributed in the State. It is taken, not from Bohemia, Zurich, Pommerania or Timbooctoo, it is taken from the political utterance of the S. L. P. in the very State in which the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" is a publication.

Moreover, should any of the nine-pin quotations of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" happen freakishly still to remain standing on the plea that the ball of the New York S. L. P. platform of '95, and re-endorsed right along, is a State and not a national utterance, that temerarious nine-pin will have to speedily join its fellows in the basket, fired thither by the following neat and compact ball:

**The cost of Government is divided among the capitalists, who appropriate the surplus values created by the laboring class over and above its wages, and out of which the said cost must necessarily be defrayed. The erroneous opinion to the contrary is, however, so widespread, it is so carefully nurtured among the masses by their capitalistic despoilers, who naturally grudge to their political lackeys any portion of their spoils greater than is necessary for the maintenance of their robber system; in other words, the phrase "Economical government" is so hypocritically misapplied and so universally misunderstood, that the truth here stated cannot be made too plain.**

This passage is from the S. L. P. municipal programme, ISSUED BY THE PARTY'S NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE in 1897.

It will be well for the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" to realize as soon as possible the deep meaning of the sociologic principle that "the Proletariat of each country will have to settle accounts with the bourgeois of their own country," and, consequently, to realize that the special platform-political utterances of the Revolutionary Movement in this country will be determined by the exigencies of THIS and of no other country. It will be well for it to realize that "loyalty to the tactics of the S. L. P." which its constitution prescribes to it, means loyalty to the tactics of the S. L. P. of THIS land. It will be well for its present editorial management to hasten to drop its oft-expressed sentiments of contempt for the American working class and people generally, and its superstition about its own racial matchless superiory in all that appertains to the Social Question; —a notion and a supersition that, harmful to the Movement at large, works a grave injustice to the militant German comrades in the land, who, though earnest and devoted and free from such repulsive nativistic notions, can not fail to be placed in a wrong light before their fellow wage slaves of other nationalities by the conduct of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." The sooner the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" ceases to strain its own constitution by holding to and squinting at foreign details of policies the better.

AS TO TACTICS.

The second special issue here to be considered is the tactical one. To illustrate the point we shall imagine on the stump, in the heat of a campaign, a Socialist Labor party speaker, who has been incubated by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," delivering a speech. In the speech, given below, the passages in quotation marks are taken, literally, from that "New Yorker Volkszeitung's" scandalous article of last March 7:

**Workingmen—YOU pay the taxes. You pay them out of your scanty wages. You are ground down with terrible force by the Government through taxation. Do you know what additional burden this rascally 55th Congress has laid upon you? "In round figures, it has decreed $1,500,000,000" of taxes. Just think of it! Fifteen-hundred-millions of dollars of taxes! Do you know what that means? "It means that, computing the population at 75 million, there falls a fresh burden of fresh taxation of $20 PER ANNUM on every head." You may not yet appreciate what all this means. I said "$20 taxes per annum per head" but "MIND YOU, NOT UPON THE FAMILY OR THE HEADS OF FAMILIES ALONE, BUT UPON EVERY HEAD—MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD. THE FAMILY, CONSISTING ON AN AVERAGE OF FIVE MEMBERS, WILL HAVE TO BEAR A YEARLY BURDEN OF TAXATION AMOUNTING AT LEAST TO $100!!!" (Here he pauses, to let the point sink well into the minds of his workingmen hearers.) Do you see the point? But let me bring it still nearer home to you. The average wages of the workingmen in the land is $300 a year; some may get $400; very few $500. A tax of $100 a year, to be borne by every workingman's family, means a cutting off from the family's breadwinner of at least ⅓ of his earnings; in other instances, of as much as ¼ of his earnings; and in most instances it means the reduction of his earnings by ⅓!!! Think of such a crushing burden of taxation laid upon you, workingmen! Think of such robbery!** (A voice from the crowd here calls out: "Wasn't it a Republican Congress and President that did that?" An other voice: "The Democratic party is telling us all that, and it promises to remove that terrible burden!" The incubee of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" looks pityingly in the direction from which the voices came and proceeds:) **Ah, ye "American workingmen, so prone to jump side-ways"! Will you never learn? Know you not yet that "no party, whatever its name, no combination of factions of parties, whatever the platform on which they may organize, will give redress so long as it is not willing to destroy the foundation of the capitalist system; there is only one party ready to do so, the S. L. P.; to vote for any other is a waste of time and effort."** (A voice from the crowd: "Is there any chance of your S. L. P. carrying the country this election?") **No; I don't think there is; but it will some day; $100 a year taxes out of your meager yearly wages is a terrible, a crushing burden; but never mind that; even if the Democrats promise to remove the taxes, and, if elected, did remove them, remember that they will not overthrow the capitalist system. Vote the S. L. P. ticket!**

It needs no effort of the imagination to imagine the magic effect upon workingmen of such a speech, which would certainly be delivered by a "New Yorker Volkszeitung" incubee. The large majority of the workingmen who heard him would break away in clumps of fours and fives, remarking to one another:

**What boobies those Socialists are! Think of that man, knowing so well that that rascally Republican Congress has laid upon us a crushing yearly burden of taxation that is equivalent to a 33 per cent. wage reduction, yet suggesting that we do not vote for the Democratic party, which tells us the identical thing and promises relief, and has a mighty good chance of winning, and his telling us to vote for the Socialist Labor party, which he admits can't yet carry the country! These Socialists are very well meaning people, but they are visionaries. Guess we shall vote for the Democrats and try to throw off our scanty wages that crushing burden of $100 yearly taxes!**

Such indeed were at a time the tactless false arguments of the S. L. P. agitators, inspired by some men who, though calling themselves Socialists, had never acquired of the great Question anymore than catch-phrases, never thoroughly digested its teachings, and were wholly and hopelessly aliens to the political atmosphere of our country. No wonder that while they directed the destinies of the Party it was a stranded ship, and they rendered, and, to the extent that their influence is still asserted, continue to render the word "Socialist" synonimous with "Mooncalf."

But those days are gone forever. We know not that there is in the party constitution chapter and section to justify the act, but we feel confident that if any such S. L. P. speaker took to-day the stump, the National Executive Committee would yank him off at the double-quick, and raise a fund to defray his expenses on a trip to and long vacation in Patagonia. Such a speaker would clean the S. L. P. out in no time.

AS TO FIGURES AND FACTS.

The third special issue goes to the very "facts," the figures and the "statistics" of that oft alluded-to "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of last March 7. In a previous issue we stated that the "facts" in the article were a reckless fabrication; and the figures, with which the fabrication was tricked out, a mere jugglery, worthy of the expertest "Tax Reform" juggler in figures; we also forecast a special article on the subject. The subject is important and rich enough for several special articles, not only upon the statistics of taxes in general, but of these 55th Congress taxes in particular, and these will be forthcoming in due time, when the Federal Treasury Reports for the fiscal year ending June, 1899, are published. Here, however, taking the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the war tax act we are enabled to give the following facts from official sources.

1. It is not true that the 55th Congress decreed taxes to the amount of $1,500,000,000 PER ANNUM. The statement savors of some advance campaign document of the Democratic party. The taxes decreed by the 55th Congress, whatever the amount, are for TWO years, not for ONE as that scandalous March 7 article falsely claims. The amount for the two years ($1,500,000,000) is a reckless exaggeration. But even if there were no exaggeration in that, the "yearly burden" would be, not $1,500,000,000, but one-half that amount, to wit, $750,000,000;

2. It is not true that the war tax contingent amounts to $500,000,000 a year as that March 7 article falsely claims. The Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, p. 4, shows that "the receipts from ALL sources of internal revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, will not be higher than $270,000,000,—a maximum that is but little more than one-half the huge fabrication of the article of March 7;

3. It is not true that even these reduced figures fall equally upon "every man, woman and child," and would, consequently, fall, multiplied by five, upon every workingman's family on the average, as the March 7 article falsely emphasizes. The war revenue law of 1898 places overwhelmingly the tax upon property-holders in such manner that it can not be shifted over to the workingman as consumer; and in some instances, where the tax could, theoretically, be thus shifted, as in the instance of the tax on beer, liquors, etc., it is a known fact that neither has the price of these increased nor the measure decreased to the consuming workingman. The tax is also levied on bankers, brokers, proprietors of theaters and circuses; on bonds, agreements to sell at boards of trade, bank checks, bills of exchange, bills of lading, certificate of profits, charter profits, conveyances of land, mortgages, powers of attorney to convey real estate, protests of notes, warehouse receipts, sparkling wines, inheritances exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars, etc., etc.,—all of these, articles of trades that do not concern the workingmen in the least, and can in no way be shifted over to him as consumer. And be it noted, that among these articles, the ones that yield the very highest tax revenues, are beers and liquors, which revenues competition, on the whole, prevents from burdening the workingman with.

Thus, "the $100 PER ANNUM of taxes that the average workingman's family is to be crushed by," shrinks,

First, to one-half;

Second, to a figure infinitely lower than one-half; and

Third, closely pursued, the "crushing burden of $100 per annum" shrinks to such paltry dimensions, and has to be computed by such petty and mean calculations as "slightly reduced packages of tobacco," etc., etc., will furnish, that it serves as a striking illustration of the justice of the view expressed in these columns, in the issue of last March 26:

**Whatever snare of the burden of taxation falls upon the workers is too slight to deserve mention in the face of the heavy, crushing burden of the exploitation that the capitalist system inflicts upon them. To spend much time upon that, especially to devote a preponderance of space to the subject is like filling two-thirds of a one-column article, that treats of a man who is bleeding at his vitals, with a disquisition on the quantity of blood sucked up from his body by a mosquito that perched on his nose. Such conduct is puerile; it is misleading; and, according to the importance of the subject, becomes criminally so.**

* * *

The cardinal principle concerning taxation, that the wage slave does not pay the taxes out of his wages, is no more impaired by petty incidents than the cardinal principle of the Law of Values is impaired by the variations, often violent, in prices. The Apostle of Socialism, who knows his ground well and is skilful in the use of the powerful weapon that Socialism puts into his hands need never recoil before facts; he can safely quote them; but he is conscientious in the use of the weapon; in his hands it will never wound the Cause he represents. It must be left for a petty spirit of pedantry, for that spirit of prurient quarrelsomeness, that animates the petty-fogger, to insist upon trifles; it must be left to child-minds coupled with a vicious man's passions, in order to justify their claim, to exaggerate the facts without which the claim would fall.—as the "New York Volkszeitung" has done and continues to do in its stupendous exaggeration of a "$100-load of taxation per year imposed upon the workingman's family by the 55th Congress."

Disloyal to the Party, clumsy in its tactics, recklessly untruthful in its "facts," the editorial management of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" is today a source of injury to the Labor Movement in this vicinity.


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# NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

[By Geo. H. Stevenson, Albany, N. Y.]

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the working class to dissolve the economic bonds that binds the capitalist class on their backs, and to assume the powers of Government for their own interest, to which the laws of Nature entitle them, a respect for the opinions of mankind, requires them to declare the causes that impell them to such action.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men. That when any Government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it, and institute a new Government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence will dictate, that systems long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes. And, accordingly, experience has shown, that mankind is more inclined to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the system to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a desire to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, nay, 'tis their bounden duty, to abolish such system, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patience sufference of the working class, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter the present system.

The history of the capitalist class, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the working class. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world.

They have refused to pass laws, the most wholesome and necessary for our good.

They have forbidden their servants —our rulers—to consider laws for our benefit, on the ground of its being CLASS LEGISLATION.

They have refused to listen to our prayers for the amelioration of our condition, unless we reliuquished the right of franchise, a right inestimable to us, and formidable to them only.

They have closed their factories, thus taking away our means of subsistence, for the sole purpose of forcing us into compliance with their measures.

They have bought legislatures repeatedly, for the purpose of fixing themselves more securely on our backs.

They have endeavored to prevent our organizing politically, for that end, printing numbers of newspapers with conflicting opinions and distributing them among us, so as to keep us at each other's throats, and voting the tickets that are suitable to them.

They have obstructed the administration of justice, by prostituting the judiciary.

They have made judges depend on their will alone for their offices, and the construction of the laws.

They have erected useless offices for the benefit of Labor Fakirs, to bamboozle us, and as a reward to them for misleading us.

They have kept among us in times of peace, large bodies of armed men, for the purpose of shooting us, if we struck against oppressive conditions.

They have prostituted the civil power, and rendered that power tributary to them.

They have gathered untold millions of wealth, the product of our toil, and have used it for their own pleasure and aggrandizement, giving a small part to charity, and endowing colleges with some, so that the educated will consider them benefactors.

For buying sheriffs and major-generals.

For protecting them by mock-trials, from the penalty for any murders which they have committed on the working class.

For cutting down our wages without our consent.

For depriving many of our class of the chance to earn a living.

For rendering many of our class outcasts, and sending them to prison for begging something to eat.

They have stolen our products, ravaged our homes, and starved our people.

They are at this time, with large armies, waging war, for the extension of markets, on a poor and innocent people, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely parralled in barbarous ages, and totally unworthy of a civilized nation.

They have excited domestic turmoil, and endeavored to quarter on us the merciless Labor Fakir, whose known rule of warfare is the collection of high dues from every age, sex and condition of the working class.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered by repeated injuries. A class whose character is thus marked by everything that is evil, is unfit to continue to be the rulers of our people.

We, therefore, members of the working class of the world, appealing to the sense of justice of all honest citizens, do, in the name of the working class, solemnly declare, that private property in the land and tools of production, of right, ought to be abolished; that the working class is absolved from allegiance to the capitalist class, and that all political connection between them is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and we, the working class, having the power of right as well as might, shall take possession of all the land and tools of production, distribution and transportation, and will operate them collectively, for the benefit of all, and for the support of this Declaration, wth a firm reliance on the principles of the S. L. P., we mutually pledge our lives, our labor, and our sacred honor.

**The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.**

## Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan.

Uncle Sam—Fine news from New Britain!

Brother Jonathan—Why fine news?

U. S.—Because the Socialists are making such fine progress.

B. J.—I don't see anything in that to rejoice at.

U. S.—Nothing to rejoice at when the class-conscious workingmen start on a straight march to the conquest of the public powers?

B. J.—To be frank with you, I don't see any beauty in that. The capitalist politicians are a rum lot, no doubt; there is nothing too bad that would not fit them; I admit all that. But, good heavens! are the workingmen, who were elected by the old parties to office so often, any better? They were just as corrupt, and they did not do a thing to improve the condition of the workers. Would you deny that?

U. S.—No, I won't deny that.

B. J.—Then, why do you crow about the Socialist victories of New Britain?

U. S.—Just because you are right in saying that the workingmen YOU refer to were no good.

B. J. looks puzzled.

U. S.—You would not be puzzled at this statement? You would not be if you understood the difference there is between a class-conscious and a class-unconscious workingman.

B. J.—What of it?

U. S.—A good deal. A class-unconscious workingman does not understand that the capitalist system is a system that does good only to the capitalist class and does harm to the working class.

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—Such a workingman holds to the capitalist theory that capitalism is eternal and good—

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—Such a workingman has, however, wants. To satisfy them he must have some wealth. That wealth he can't get; the capitalist system keeps him from it and he does not penetrate the secret. Having wants to satisfy, nothing to satisfy them with, and not seeing that the reason of his distress is the capitalist system which his class can overthrow, he becomes a rascal, and, if elected, being elected on the capitalist platform, he does as bad by the working class as any capitalist politician.

B. J.—Yes, but—

U. S.—But the class-conscious workingman knows that the reason of his misery is the capitalist system, and that system can and will be overthrown. He also knows how to do it. When such a workingman is elected to office, you have not elected simply a belly that has to be filled, a back that has to be clothed, a head that has to be sheltered; you have elected a high principle incarnated in an intelligent body. Such a man will not be a crook; and when such men hold the majority of the Government they will transform society from the pest-hole it is to-day into the paradise it can be.

B. J.—There is, I admit, a good deal in that.

U. S.—That's why Socialists denounce the workingmen who stand for election on the capitalist platform, and they applaud the vote cast for men—workingmen or others—who stand upon the class-conscious platform of the working class.

## LECTURES.

ARTHUR KEEP, WM. L. BROWER and THOMAS WRIGHT will address the clothing industry Saturday, April 22, 8:30 p. m., Beethoven Hall, 5th street, near Bowery, N. Y.

H. WESTLING, "The Accomplishments and Possibilities of Labor," Sunday, April 23, Workingmen's Educational Club, 528 E. 11th street, N. Y.

D. DE LEON, "Labor and Politics," Sunday, April 23, 98 Avenue C (18th A. D.), N. Y.

S. BERLIN, "Are the Arts Encouraged by Competition?", Sunday, April 23, 32d and 33d A. D.'s, 118 E. 110th street, N. Y.

FRED'K KRAFT, "Is Our Country a Republic?", Sunday, April 23, 3 p. m., C. W. Hoppe's Hall, corner Bergenline and Hudson avenues, Guttenberg, N. J.

DEBATE.—"Which of the Political Parties Should the Workingmen Vote for, the Democratic, Republican or Socialist Labor," is the subject of a three cornered debate, arranged by the 6th A. D., S. L. P., of Brooklyn, between representatives from the above parties, for Wednesday, April 26, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. Arthur Keep will represent the Socialist Labor party. Admission free.

DEBATE.—On Wednesday, April 26, in the Working Girls' Hall, Armington avenue, Mt. Pleasant, Providence, there will be a debate between Prof. H. B. Gardner, of Brown University, and Charles Kroll, of the S. L. P., on "The Probability of Socialism Proving a Benefit to Society." The debate is under the auspices of the Mt. Pleasant Literary Association, and is the result of strenuous effort by the Association for the past three months in trying to find some one to oppose a Socialist in discussion. The debate is open to the public and should have the attention of the comrades.

## MAY DAY IN NEW YORK.

**All arrangements are now ready for the parade and monster demonstration on Union Square Plaza on Monday, May 1, to celebrate International Labor Day. The following route has been selected for the parade. Start 8 p. m. sharp from New York Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street, to 6th avenue, to Carmine, to Clarkson, to Hudson street, to 8th avenue, to 30th street, to 7th avenue, to 17th street, to the Square where speeches will be delivered in English, German and Jewish. After the demonstration on the square a social gathering and dance for the benefit of the agitation fund of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held at Webster Hall, 11th street, near 3d avenue, New York.**

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# MANUFACTURING STRIKES.

## A Page From the Dark History of a New York Labor Fakir.

For reasons which I cannot explain here I have not informed the comrades and readers of THE PEOPLE how some strikes are manufactured by the great (?) misleaders of labor à la Go. But as the saying goes, better late than never.

Last July, there was an election for a business agent for the different locals existing in New York of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass-workers of North America.

There were several candidates, among them Brother (?) T. M. Daily, the present Treasurer of the present Central Federated Union. Of course, such a drawing card as he is was elected. E. J. Lynch, President of the International Union, was present at the meeting, when the election took place. He was requested to address the meeting. He wished the union great success, spoke of the election of Bro. T. M. Daily, a brother who "sacrificed himself at all times and even has left the shop for the sole purpose of doing better work for the cause of his fellow craftsman." Lynch forgot to state though that Daily only got $1.25 per day in the shop, while for "sacrificing" himself he got $2.50 per day besides expenses and "so forth."

For some time the worthy Business Agent has absolutely nothing to do, as most of his like does,—draw salary and do nothing.

The rank and file began to grumble. "Why should they pay an extra tax, when there is no need of a Business Agent?" His position became somewhat shaky; he had to do something to keep it up, besides he was not satisfied with the $15 a week and expenses; he wanted more. What could he do? He was at a loss; but, Great Scott, here is a good idea! Why not cause a strike to take place in some shop?! That would make him prominent; the "Journal," and all the labor papers that are taken in, would "write him up" how he lead a great strike, brought the strikers to a great victory, etc., etc.

The idea was splendid. Without much hesitation he went right to work. The shop he chose was the Micheal & Vanco chandelier factory. The two spinners engaged there could hardly make a living at week's work, so they arranged for piece-work; that way they thought they could make a few cents more. Our worthy Business Agent, who is looking for the welfare of his fellow craftsman only went to the Spinners' Local and told them that it was high time to do something to better the condition of their fellow sufferers. As the polishers were being badly paid, it was a good time to get their wages raised. The fact that the spinners were working piece-work was also wrong, it was "the ruination of the trade." He worked upon their feelings to such an extend that they, the spinners, decided to go out on a sympathetic strike when and wherever the polishers should be ill-treated. Brotherly Love!

It was also decided upon the advice of Bro. Daily that piece-work should be abolished. Then Daily saw the Polishers' Local. He told them the time had arrived when they could get rid of the foreman in the polishing room; said foreman was a suspended member who did not believe in belonging to what he termed "such a fake union." Daily worked solely on their prejudices and, no wonder, he got them to consent to strike. Upon the consent of the two locals, Daily ordered a strike with the following demands:

1. Abolition of piece-work.
2. Advance in wages for the polishers.
3. The reinstatement of any union man who may have been discharged, the shop to be union throughout.

One demand, i. e., an advance in wages of 50 cents per week was amended at Daily's suggestion.

As to the grievance against the foreman nobody knew about them except a few polishers; no demand was made regarding the foreman, and none of the other branches knew of any such, or were told of them.

The polishers went out at noon, but the spinners and the men in the other branches refused to go out, not having been advised of the time. The spinners were then called out by the President of the Local.

It was necessary to have the assistance of the other men; so Daily went to the Finishers' Local (87). They had but a few men who belonged to the union. He laid the matter before them, saying that as their co-members were out on strike, it was the duty of a sister Local to help them, besides, there were more than 50 men who would join their union, and that the non-union men were only too glad to join. After a discussion the finishers decided to call out their men.

To show how much veneration pure and simple leaders have for the law of their own organization, and how they fake strikes in opposition to the well settled policy and laws of their organization, I insert the following from the constitution of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass-workers' International Union of North America:

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. In the event of a disagreement between the Subordinate Union and an employer, which, in the opinion of the Local Union, may result in a strike, such Union shall notify the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall immediately send the nearest executive officer to the scene of trouble, who with the committee from the Local, shall wait on the firm and try to come to an amicable settlement of the dispute, and they shall report their findings to the Secretary-Treasurer, who will apprise the other members of the Executive Board of all the circumstances, and, if a majority of said council shall decide that a strike is necessary, such Union may be authorized to order a strike.

As to the demands:

Piece-work had been abolished by the firm the very day of the strike, because piece-work was not profitable for the firm.

The raise in wages had, at Daily's suggestion, been dropped by the polishers, they being told that such a demand would prolong the strike and put off the day of "victory."

So the only demand left was the reinstatement of the strikers and the shop to be union.

Was it worth while to cause a strike and sacrifice 104 men, when President Lynch himself, who was brought down to the city for this purpose, said "that it was rascally for Daily to do it"?

Oh! yes; it was worth while to Daily; his position and something more was at stake.

When things began to look dark, Daily called a joint meeting of the different Locals to consider what could be done for the strikers. He proposed at that meeting that all the money for the strikers should go into one pot, and he, as the strike leader, would see that all strikers would be provided for. At this point he left the hall, and during his absence it was moved that each Local take care of its own men; AND THIS WAS CARRIED.

Hearing what had happened, Bro. Daily rushed back and demanded a reconsideration of the motion. Thereupon his own brother said it would be folly to do so; this led to "words," and Daily's brother punched his—Daily's—jaw. This caused such a disturbance that the meeting had to be closed.

The treasuries of the locals became exhausted, and appeal was made to the G. E. B. of the International Union. Answer was made that the strike was not called in accordance with the constitution, therefore no indorsement could be given. This was done to prevent paying strike money. E. J. Lynch (President) was given to understand that in case action favorable to us was not taken the Locals would break away from the International, and he "would be attended to." After being out six weeks, we won (?) the strike, the following is what we won:

"That the firm shall take back as many hands as they need, and three months' time is given them to make the shop a union one."

But where the strikers were buncoed worst was in taking in, at Daily's suggestion, whole bunches of scabs, thus compelling those who "won" the strike to look elsewhere for jobs—three or four Socialists were among these victors (?). Daily also formed a new Local, for organizing which he got $10 as a prize.

Daily was ordered during the strike, he advising such a course, to get a loan from the C. F. U. That body gave $150. When the strike ended, he was ordered to return the money. He gave $75 back and claimed, the other $75 he spent on the strike. "Yes, but how and for what?" was asked. For the strike!; is not that sufficient, and the poor devils of strikers have got to stand that as well as empty treasuries and a 3 per cent. strike tax!

Some of the strikers claimed that if the strike had lasted a week or two longer, the firm would have been compelled to settle the strike so as to take back all the men on strike; but it was just during the campaign and it was necessary for all the labor leaders to be on the post against the Socialists, you know!

Some members of the different Locals demanded that Bro. Daily give a report of the strike and account for his mischievous work. He answered that if he should give a separate report to the Locals it would take a year, he would report at a joint meeting of all the Locals.

At that joint meeting he reported, but heavens have mercy! If it were not for Bro. Daily, where would the poor strikers be?

Why! he was "arrested for picket duty"; "had it not been for the fellow who was looking for the sole interest of his co-sufferers, the men would not have won the great victory"; and so forth.

A member who is hoping that when Bro. Daily dies he will succeed him moved that in view of the fact that our great Benefactor Daily led us to victory his (Daily's) salary be raised. One-two-three. Bro. Daily thenceforth gets $21 a week and expenses.

It is in such dens as this that the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" advises us to stay and bore from the inside. Smash, smash it, as hard as you can!

A. SMASHER.

## TRACIC PACES.

(Continued from page 1.)

box; the correctness of S. L. P. tactics, and the consequent failure of any movement of the working class carried on on other than revolutionary lines in all that that term implies.

These lessons will be heeded. They will sink deep in the miners' minds and will speed the day when the S. T. & L. A. will control the coal miners' unions. Then the Panas of the future will be as different from this as is the tender sapling from the sturdy oak; for we shall smite our murderous exploiter's hip and thigh, our economic power backed by our ballot, both fortified by a correct appreciation of the dignity of our class and a consciousness of its ability to emancipate itself. Then, instead of race hatred there will be a coming together of both white and black, when on our banners we shall carry this motto:

"In this murderous struggle we can know no North or South; we can know no East or West; no race questions or sex questions; but the one question: 'The proletariat of all the nations against their exploiters.'"

Speed the day!

T. A. HICKEY.

Pana, Ill., April 1899.

### To the Sections of the S. L. P.

The first of the supplements to the Socialist Almanac—No. 2, Vol. I., "People Library"— is now out and ready for shipment.

It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are:

I. Territorial Expansion, by L. Sanial.
II. Growth of Socialism in America (S. L. P. election returns).

Number I. is a subject now foremost in the minds of the people and will receive attention if Sections see to it that the book is brought prominently before the public; number II. is of great interest to all who take an interest in the development of the Socialist movement in this country.

The retail price of this number is only 5 cents, which makes possible a very extensive sale.

Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary:

HENRY KUHN,
184 William street, N. Y.

## A LESSON IN ZOOLOGY,

### PARASITES.

[By W. A. Corey, Los Angeles, Cal.]

With a far-away look through his learned spectacles, and blowing his nose till the chemical bottles rattled on their shelves, the professor began his lecture:

"Young Ladies and Gentlemen:—Our subject this evening is parasites. The English word, parasite, is derived from the Greek words, "para," which means beside, and "sitos," which means food. So that, literally, parasite means one who eats with or at the expense of another. Parasites are found in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms in great numbers and in all parts of the earth. All plants and animals, except parasites, derive their sustenance by their own exertions from the natural sources of wealth, viz., the sun and the elements which go to make up the earth and air. But parasites do not go to these natural sources for their living. They live upon what others have produced.

"Animal parasites are divided into two classes, viz., the "entozoans" (from the two Greek words, "ento," in, and "zoan," life) which, like the tapeworms, live within the bodies of their victims and the "epizoans" (from "epi," upon, and "zoan," life) which, like the louse, the flea, the mite and the bedbug, live upon the outer surface of their victim.

"Now, my dear pupils," continued the professor "you may be interested to know that a well known example of this latter subdivision of the order of parasites is a species of Man himself known otherwise as the species capitalist. You will note the position of this interesting species in the following scientific classification of the animal Man: Kingdom, animal; branch, vertebrate; class, mammalia; order, premiate; sub-order, anthropodea; genus, homo; species, capitalist.

"I am more than sorry that I have thus far been unable to capture a specimen of this species to exhibit to the class. Such a specimen, preserved in alcohol, would make a valuable addition to our collection. But, if you are observing, you may see large numbers of the species for yourselves. They usually infest the wealthier portions of the city.

"The capitalist, as a rule, wears a diamond upon his shirt front and a comfortable look upon his face, together with other and more elaborate articles of apparel. He walks with his toes out and he carries a gold-headed cane. His victim also frequently walks with his toes out, that is to say, out of his shoes.

"You will recognize this peculiar species, also, from the air of importance that he assumes. You would think from his bearing that he owned the earth in fee simple, together with the adjacent planets, and that he even held a first mortgage on the Great White Throne and the Mansions not made with hands.

"There is this difference," the professor went on, "between the species capitalist and other species of parasites, as, for example, the bedbug, viz., that the capitalist, while he lives upon the laboring man, he does not live directly upon his flesh and blood. He does not like workingman. He prefers porterhouse. But he lives upon the wealth which the workingman creates. He does not take quite all of this wealth for he is shrewd enough to see that if he took it all the worker would starve and very soon he (the capitalist) would have no one to produce for him. So he takes all the wealth except what is necessary to keep the laborer from the point of starvation. He thus exploites the laborer of his product.

"How does he do this? It is very simple. He has in various ways got possession of the necessaries of production and distribution, viz., the land, machinery, factories, railroads, steamships, etc., and the laborer, being denied access to these sources of wealth must work for the capitalist."

Here a young gentleman, whose ears just appeared above his collar, arose and asked: "Professor, why do you say the worker MUST work for the capitalist? Is he not free to quit work if he chooses?"

"Certainly, my son," said the professor, "and so also he is free to prospect for gold in the mountains on the moon if he so desires. The only difficulty is the trifling matter of securing transportation across the intervening ether."

The young man saw the point and subsided.

Resuming his lecture the professor said: "The capitalist parasite, like the farmer, waters his stock three times a day and sheers his sheep as often as possible. He drives the geese to market and beards the rye in his own field.

"It is interesting to note some of the contrasts between these different species of parasites. Some parasites are very small and weigh no more than prayer on election day, while the capitalist often weighs over 300 pounds. Most parasites, like the bedbug, wear no clothes at all, while some members of the capitalist species are chiefly ambitious to be considered as authorities on matters of dress. Likewise some parasites have almost no stomachs at all, whereas the human or capitalist species are often enormously developed in the region of the abdomen.

"Still another difference is that while most parasites are not ashamed of their calling and are always ready to answer to roll call, so to speak, as parasites, the Man parasite is unwilling to be classed as a parasite at all. He assumes not only that he is not a useless cumbrance upon society but that he is actually 'the whole thing'—that he is the principal toad in the puddle, and that there would be a serious disturbance of the solar mechanism if he should suddenly drop out of sight. This hallucination is a direct result of a disease that commonly affects the species known as swelled head."

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

### Bravo, Newark!

To THE PEOPLE.—The official count shows the Socialist vote of last election to be 870 in Newark, against 521 last spring, an increase of 349 votes.

The bill providing for the election of the School Board by districts, instead of by wards, was defeated by over 12,000 majority, the Socialist Labor party being the only political party opposed to and fighting this bill deserves the full credit for its defeat.

A. P. WITTEL.

Newark, N. J., April 18.

### Face to Face With the Republican Party in New Britain, Conn.

To THE PEOPLE.—Our city (or rather ours to be) has a population of about 28 or 30 thousand people. It is distinctly an industrial center. The factories consist of building, hardware, iron work, casting, etc., cutlery, knit goods, and a great variety of smaller industries.

The voting population is about 6,000. Out of the six wards, the 2d, 3d and 4th wards have always been Republican; the 5th and 6th wards have been Democratic.

The total vote cast last Tuesday was very small. There were 2,151 votes cast, of which the S. L. P. received 711, or about one-third of the whole. So with three parties in the field, the next time we will win a greater victory. The two wards which we carried are the Irish-American wards; in capturing those two wards, the last stronghold of that bunco party, the Democracy, is gone. Now we will be face to face with that class-conscious capitalist gang of criminals, called the Republican party. Indications point to the theory that the Reps and Dems will soon join hands against the Socialists. We are taking in new members each meeting night (every Friday) and we are doing all in our power to make class-conscious men of them. The fight is now on here and no quarter will be given and none asked.

We expect to have hot old times at our Council meetings as we are in a hopeless minority. The Council is composed of 19 Reps, 5 Socialists, 5 Democrats, and 1 so-called "citizen," who is a Republican in every sense. As the Mayor is also a Rep, I might say they have really 21 men out of 30.

There is a fine field for the S. T. & L. A. to work in here in New Britain, as there are scarcely any organizations, and such as there are, we have their sympathies. We just killed off our last fakir.

If we had a leaflet bearing on the tactics of the party it would do us a great deal of good. We have no Debsists here, but, of course, to be in line with their former actions they will at once descend upon us. Let them come; our guns are always loaded FOR FAKIRS OF ALL KINDS. Our motto is: YOU ARE EITHER WITH US OR AGAINST US.

Our candidates elected are:

5th Ward (formerly Democratic)—Alderman: Geo. C. Schenk, machinist; Councilmen: Chas. E. Patrick, insurance agent; Andrew G. Brandt, laborer.

6th Ward (formerly Democratic)—Councilmen: Geo. S. Tourtellotte, machinist; Samuel Scherer, bottler.

There was no nomination for Alderman to be made in the 6th Ward, only each two years.

CHAS. E. PATRICK.

New Britain, Conn., April 16.

### A Very Likely Thing.

To THE PEOPLE.—How the "Volkszeitung," through its all around muddled tactics and false teachings is confusing the more weak and sentimental minds among its readers, is clearly shown by the following incident:

Having heard that a well known Scandinavian Socialist, although he had before been an S. L. P. man, was lately preaching "Debsism." I asked him how that had come about. With a pitying look at me, for my ignorance, he confessed that he had caught that "malady" by being A CONSTANT READER of the "Volkszeitung." You are right in doing what you can to prevent the disease from spreading.

H. JENSEN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16.

### Homestead At Last.

To THE PEOPLE.—We had a grand meeting here on Sunday, April 9, addressed by Comrades Schulberg and Val. Remmell, both of whom did credit to our cause and received round after round of applause from the crowd of listeners which filled our little hall to its fulest capacity. After the speakers were through, we are proud to say, we added seven more names to our roll. We will hold another meeting Sunday, April 22, at 2:30 p. m., our speakers on that date will be Comrades J. R. Root and Schulberg who is requested to come and clinch his first speech. We feel at present that we will at least be able to still add seven or more on that date.

JAMES LOWRY.

Homestead, Pa., April 17.

### From the Camp of the Proletariat.

To THE PEOPLE.—I have taken hold of our national German organ, the "Vorwaerts," and have got a German comrade to hustle for it among the Germans.

For the benefit of my German comrades who read the "Volkszeitung," I will inform them that I am an Irish Socialist; I was converted to Socialism by a Spanish Socialist; and, I, the Irishman, will now try to convert my German fellow wage slaves by helping them to the "Vorwaerts." In my experience, I find that the most responsive element to the teachings of scientific Socialism is the Belgian workingman in this country.

I also wish to say I pay no taxes. My board bill remains the same as it was before the war, and I get as big a glass of beer now as I did before the war and I pay the same 5 cents of old.

I also wish to say that the "Pope," "Boss," "Tyrant" and intolerant Editor of THE PEOPLE suits us here all right; and I believe, if people who are opposed to him had to work 12 hours a day in the dirty shop, that the "Boss" would suit them too.

The next National Convention of the S. L. P. will endorse the present Party policy adopted in 1896, that THE PEOPLE has followed. Since Comrade Hickey was here and made a vigorous attack on the Labor Fakir I have had no trouble to secure subs for the Party Press.

T. F. DUGAN.

Moline, Ill., April 15.

## LETTER BOX.

### Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

H. D. McT., MANCHESTER, N. H.—That our ancestors were all savages at one time is a historic fact of much importance to know. The man who would feel affronted by such a statement, to the extent of turning away from Socialism because of the statement, has too squeamish a stomach to navigate the rough waters of Revolution. He will have to be a passenger on the trip, nursed with tea and toast.

J. J., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The S. T. & L. A. is not bigotedly wedded to any one system of "boring." It is willing to have the boring done from within as well as from without, from above as well from below. But it must be BORING; and not humbugging. It is catholic in its tactics. It says to the working class: "Boys, be up, and BORE the pure and simple system of unionism, together with its Labor Fakir misleaders, BORE them down to the bottom of the sea!" The only "boring" that the S. T. & L. A. has no stomach for is the "boring" that consists in boring oneself into the stomach of the capitalist class via the stomach of the Labor Fakir. Bore away!

"M. K., 5th A. D.," N. Y.—There is no bona fide union of your trade that we know of. Your duty to the S. L. P. is to gather around you enough stalwarts of your trade, apply for a charter to the S. T. & L. A. through D. A. 49, and then carry on a systematic union agitation in the trade.

G. S. S., ST. PAUL, MINN.—The Allegheny strike was a great success in so far as it showed what could be done if the workers are class-consciously organized in trades and, consequently, backed up by an increasing class-conscious working class vote. Weak as the organization of the S. T. & L. A. now is, it accomplished what it did; strong, it would dictate the law to the bosses and read them the riot act.

J. S., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—A man who has worked as long as you have, and yet has so little to show for it, should be among the last to apprehend anything from the Socialist Republic. The Revolution would indeed require your surrender of your present paltry means of existence, but would in return make you a stock-holder in the mammoth national factory of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Your little havings, are essentially an illusion of property. Of course you are justified to earn your living by them.

C. L., KIPPLE, PA.—Such papers and such men do harm. It is easier far to convert a raw Republican or Democrat than to convert a man who has previously been converted from either into some nonsense. Such men lack the robustness of raw material; they have acquired erroneous notions and these notions must first be wiped out of their minds. You can't teach that 2 + 2 make 4 by first teaching that they make 1. The man, who through habit and unthinkingly, maintained that 2 + 2 make 3 can be more easily taught that they make 4 than the man, who, having been in the habit of unthinkingly saying that 2 + 2 make 3, is wrenched out of that habit, and is taught that they make 1, and believes he is now a thinking mathematician. Such a man is hard to cure from his error; and for the very simple reason that, while his first error hung loosely on him, he never having given thought to the subject, his second error will cling to him because he lauded there knowingly. Early correct training is the advice of all authorities of pedagogy, and they unite in the conclusion that a bad start is hard to correct.

R. F. F., POTTSTOWN, PA.—You may feel quite sure that the appearance in these columns of the article "Socialism from A to Z" was no "apparent break from our orthodoxy,"—any more than the previous article "As to Methods." Now, with the full advantage of a "hind-view," we can see tha both had better not have been published, not because they were unorthodox, but because, for some reason or other, they were likely to be and were misunderstood. At any rate their publication has done us this much good, that the kind of wrongful approval they received in many quarters, no less than the wrongful opposition they raised, serves as an experience and will be used as a ready weapon against that oft-repeated statement that THE PEOPLE is "too narrow," or too orthodox, which means the same thing. Since then the switches have been locked tighter yet.

C. S., ADAMS, MASS.—Would you really spoil a good story by depriving it of its breezy Western flavor? For the rest, never fear that words like "damned," used in an anecdote, will shock people whom we would like to attract. Somewhat, this subject is covered in the answer to "H. D. McT." in this very issue. Shall here only add, on the specific point raised by you, that people who would be shocked at such words are apt to be either hypocrites or namby-pambies;—very much like people who are so shocked at the use of the word "leg" and insist in calling it "limb," and avoid the word so much that they don't say "legacy" but "limbacy."

W. G., TRENTON, N. J.—There is no conflict between the vote for National Executive Committee, given in the issue of March 26 and that given in the issue of April 16. The first table gives the vote cast by all the Sections located in Greater New York; the second table gives the vote cast by Section Greater New York only. Section Greater New York comprises only the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx (old New York) and the Borough of Brooklyn.

## How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer.
2.—Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
3.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.
6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.—Reading of minutes.
2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organizer.
6.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.
8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary.

HENRY KUHN,
184 William street, New York City.

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

### National Executive Committee.

Special session held Sunday evening, April 16, called to consider the request of the Board of Directors of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association to insert in THE PEOPLE a rejoinder to the article "Sign-Posts," printed in the issue of April 2. All members were present and L. Sanial was elected to the chair.

John Nagel, the President of the Association, acting as spokesman for the Board, stated that the Board considered it their right to insert their statement without the approval of the National Executive Committee, and that they had decided to confer with the N. E. C. as a matter of courtesy only. The N. E. C., while dissenting, waived a discussion of that point at that time. The rejoinder, for which publication was requested, consisting of 14 typewritten fools-cap pages, was then read; a motion was made by H. Stahl to publish the same. Motion seconded by Matchett. The Editor of THE PEOPLE was then given the floor and made an exhaustive statement, supported by a mass of documentary evidence on the attitude of both the Publishing Association and the editorial management of the "Volkszeitung" towards the party. The members of the N. E. C., the Editor of the German organ, the "Vorwaerts," and the National Secretary then each took the floor, either supplementing the information presented or dealing with the facts brought out in the debate, Matchett declaring that, while he had seconded the motion in order to bring the matter before the house, he could not see how, in the face of the array of facts presented, publication of the rejoinder could be granted.

On the side of the Board, Nagel, Koenig and Schneppe spoke, the former endeavoring to show that the "Volkszeitung" was so situated that it could not take a different stand and that the paper had always been, and was now, loyal to the party, the two latter merely insisting that the article go in.

The motion to publish was defeated by, nays: Sanial, Matchett, Murphy and Keep; ayes: H. Stahl.

Resolved to elect a committee to draft a statement to the party membership upon this whole matter, Sanial, Keep and Matchett were elected the committee.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY,
Recording Secretary.

* * *

Meeting of April 18, with A. S. Brown in the chair. The financial report for the week ending April 15, showed receipts $42.20; expenditures, $94.07.

Section Milwaukee, Wis., reported the expulsion of John Moser on charges containing four different counts.

The National Board of Appeals sent the following call for publication in the party organ:

"NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.

"The Socialist Liedertafel, an affiliated subdivision of Section Greater New York, has appealed from the decision of that body, refusing to recognize it as a Branch of the organization, and demanding that its vote be counted in the election of national officers Section Greater New York is hereby requested to submit the facts that occasioned the action within four weeks from notice of this announcement.

"ROBERT BANDLOW, Secretary.
"Cleveland, April 15, 1899."

Resolved to send a delegate to the "Daily People" Conference, and John J. Kinneally was elected.

Chas. E. Cook and Peter Gogerty, both of Lockport, N. Y., were admitted as members at large.

Encouraging reports were received from organizers Kelnard and Hickey, the latter having been very successful in many places in the States of Indiana and Illinois.

Charter granted to new Section in Springfield, Ill.

Resolved to meet Sunday, April 23, at 4 p. m., the committee on statement to the party in the "Volkszeitung" matter to report at this meeting.

### California.

SECTION SAN FRANCISCO, of the Socialist Labor party, has been compelled to denounce a local organization calling itself the Liberty Branch of the Socialist Labor party. In order that comrades may not misjudge this action, or be misinformed as to the actual facts, the following statement of the case is hereby submitted:

For over two years this so-called Liberty Branch has not bought due stamps, paid any dues, or in any way contributed to the funds of the local or national organizations of the Socialist Labor party.

It has charged its members ten cents per moth for dues, giving receipt for the same on the cards of the Socialist Labor party, thereby conveying the impression to its members that they were members of the Socialist Labor party.

In February, 1898, this so-called Liberty Branch boycotted the "Class Struggle," the official organ of the party, and is still continuing this boycott.

On the eve of the election of November 29, 1898, this so-called Branch, whose members were not members of the Socialist Labor party and had absolutely no voice in its councils, issued thousands and thousands of circulars, denouncing one of the nominees of the Socialist Labor party, and calling upon all voters to knife the Socialist ticket by not voting for this candidate, thus reducing the party's percentage of votes.

On the 3d of January, 1899, the Socialists of San Francisco met in convention, and after a session lasting several days, decided by an overwhelming vote, that thereafter all the political and propaganda work of the party should be conducted by a Central Committee composed of delegates elected from the 18 Assembly Districts of the city, two delegates from each District. The convention decided that all Branches must cease to exist, and called upon all members to join their respective Assembly District Clubs. The American and German Branches complied with this order, the Jewish Branch had already disbanded; but the so-called Liberty Branch continues, with matchless effrontery, to advertise itself as the Liberty Branch of the Socialist Labor party, the party to which it never contributed one cent in dues, and to which none of its members belong.

And most important of all, this so-called Branch has several members who deny and ridicule the class struggle; and, being good speakers, these men can sidetrack and mislead their audiences; and they can do so the easier from the fact that the audiences may think that they are addressed by the members of the Socialist Labor party.

For these reasons this so-called Branch must be deemed antagonistic to the Socialist Labor party, and it is, therefore, the duty of all true Socialists, not only to stay away from, and refuse all support to, this so-called Branch, but to openly denounce it at every opportunity. It should be crushed while it is yet small, for if it should grow in influence, it may put up its own candidates at election times, or endorse the candidates of other parties, and thus cast a stigma upon our party and mislead those voters who are not aware that the Liberty Branch is in no way connected with the Socialist Labor party.

Comrades, do your duty. If we are to succeed in our fight with organized capitalism, there must be no flaw in our organization, there must be no question of the integrity of our members.

By order Section San Francisco,
THOMAS BERSFORD, Organizer.

### Massachusetts.

SECTION ATHOL.—The preliminary work in the organization of Section Athol was well done; as a consequence an audience (almost entirely composed of workmen, which in a middle class city like Athol is promising) of 200 awarded the opening of the meeting. Comrade L. G. Hause was chairman, and although this was his maiden effort, one would have thought him practiced in the art. The subject of the lecture was "The Necessity of Class Politics by the Working Class." The closest atten-

tion was given to Comrade Martha Moore Avery during the entire address. On Saturday night and at this meeting on Sunday (April 9) 280 PEOPLES were sold. After the meeting 9 subscribers to THE PEOPLE were obtained. Section Athol was organized with 12 members. The following officers were elected: Organizer, L. G. Hause; Secretary, Emil Borke; Treasurer, Alic Schmidt; Literary Agent, Samuel Gross. The first Socialist meeting ever held was an all around success. It is the intention of the comrades there to enter local politics in the oncoming elections. They will work too for the establishment of S. T. & L. A. organizations in several crafts especially boot and shoe shops.

KEINARD'S TOUR.

Fall River—May 8.
New Bedford—May 9.
Taunton—May 10.
Abington—May 11.
Norwood—May 12.
Dedham—May 13.
Boston and vicinity—May 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.
Lynn—May 21.
Haverhill—May 22.
Groveland—May 23.
Lawrence—May 24.
Fitchburg—May 25.
Athol—May 26.
Clinton—May 27.
Worcester—May 28.
Springfield—May 29.
Chicopee—May 30.
Holyoke—May 31.
Northampton—June 1.
Westfield—June 2.
Pittsfield—June 8.
Adams—June 4.
North Adams—June 5.

L. D. USHER,
Secretary S. C. C., S. L. P.

SECTION LYNN will, on the evening of May 1, conduct a May Supper and Entertainment in Lasters' Hall, Andrew street. Supper from 6 to 8 p. m. Entertainment at 8. Admission 15 cents. The Karl Marx Class is now a certainty, the first meeting will be in Lasters' Hall, April 20, and will meet every Thursday thereafter. We have ordered 1,150 copies of the May Day issue of THE PEOPLE, and believe from present indications these will not be sufficient. By the end of the month we expect to have THE PEOPLE on sale in every news store and every news stand in the city of Lynn.

THE SECRETARY.

TOUR OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY, S. T. & L. A., WILLIAM L. BROWER, IN BOSTON AND VICINITY:

April 22—8 p. m., Bakers' and Confectioners' Progressive Union No. 1, Harugari Hall, 1065 Tremont street.

April 23—Sunday, 10 a. m., at the mass meeting of the Boston Bakers, Dexter Hall, 987 Washington street.

April 23—8 p. m., at mass meeting in Lasters' Hall, 34 Andrew street, Lynn.

April 24—4 p. m., at Bakers and Cooks' Headquarters, corner Blackstone and Hanover street, Boston.

April 26—Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Masen Hall, 36 Center street, Brockton.

In Stoneham arrangements for a meeting are in the hands of Wm. F. Corcoran, to be held Monday or Tuesday.

April 23—Sunday, afternoon at 4, a conference of shoe workers will be held at the Bakers' Headquarters, 1095 Tremont street, to which all shoe workers in favor of the S. T. & L. A. are urgently invited.

All mail for Comrade Brower should be addressed to this office and arrangements for additional meetings can be made through the undersigned.

HENRY WEHNER,
Secretary District Alliance 10,
1095 Tremont street, Boston.

### New York.

ATTENTION, SOUTH BROOKLYN!

A preliminary meeting with a view of organizing a Branch of the Socialist Labor party for the part of South Brooklyn above 40th street, will be held at Miller's, 4th avenue and 53d street, Saturday, April 22, at 8 p. m. Readers of THE PEOPLE living in the part referred to are earnestly requested to attend and also to induce their friends and acquaintances to appear.

THE COMMITTEE.

### Ohio.

TO ALL SECTIONS S. L. P. OF OHIO.

Comrades:—The vote upon place and date of convention resulted as follows:

For Columbus, 97 votes; for Dayton, 67 votes, and for Zanesville, 36 votes.

The State convention will therefore be held at Columbus, Sunday, May 28, at 10 a. m. Sections are requested to send delegates. Each Section or each Branch of a Section is entitled to three delegates.

With the beginning of May or as soon as everything is ready an organizer will be put in the field. It will be necessary to purchase a horse and wagon, and therefore we remind Sections and members again not to forget the agitation fund. Comrade Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland, will be the organizer, and enough funds should come in to keep him out until election time, next November.

The State Committee.
P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Secretary.

### Rhode Island

The attention of comrades in Providence and vicinity is called to the May Day Celebration by the Rhode Island District Council of Textile Workers (S. T. & L. A.) and the Socialist Labor party in Textile Hall, Olneyville, on Monday, May 1, at 8 p. m. Comrade Keinard, of New York, will deliver an address, and dancing will close the evening's entertainment. Schultz' Orchestra will provide the music.

This will be the initial observance of Labor's International Holiday in Rhode Island and comrades are urged to assist in making it a complete success.

The State Committee,
T. CURRAN, Secretary.

### General Agitation Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $17.51 |
| Section Pekin, Ill., per Hickey | 2.15 |
| Section Moline, Ill., per Hickey | 2.50 |
| Section Rock Island, Ill., per Hickey | 1.50 |
| Section New Britain, Conn., per B. F. Keinard | 6.05 |
| Section Meriden, Conn., per Keinard | 5.00 |
| Section New Haven, Conn., per Keinard | 5.00 |
| Total | $39.71 |

### DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $2,338.62 |
| Subscriber | 1.00 |
| J. Osterling, Pullman, Ill. | 1.95 |
| Total | $2,341.57 |

### DAILY PEOPLE Majo Fund.

N. E. De Lang, Buffalo, N. Y. $5.00

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.


# The Workers' Call

Clean Clear Cut Socialism.

Contains each week:

1. Scientific theoretical articles on Socialism.
2. History and news of Socialist movement of the world.
3. Current events from Socialist view point.

**One year, 50 cents.**
**6 months, 25 cents.**

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Chicago, Ill.


# "SOCIAL REFORM" AND REVOLUTION.

Private ownership in the instruments of production, once the means of insuring to the producer the ownership of his product, has to-day become the means of expropriating the farmer, the artisan, the small trader, and of placing the non-producers—capitalists and landlords—in possession of the products of labor. Only by converting into collective ownership the instruments of production—the land, mines, raw materials, tools, machines, and the means of communication and transportation—all of which are to-day held as capitalist private property, and by converting the production of commodities into Socialist production, carried on for and by society, only by these means can production on a large scale and the ever increasing productivity of social labor, cease to be a source of misery and oppression for the exploited classes, and become one of well-being and harmonious development for all.

The conversion of the machinery of production, together with the means of communication and transportation, from private into public property is the Revolution—a revolution, that is irresistible and inevitable.

The productive forces that have developed in the lap of capitalist society have become irreconcilable with the very system of property upon which it is built. The endeavor to uphold this system of property is tantamount to rendering impossible all further social development, to condemn society to a standstill and to stagnation, a stagnation, however, that is accompanied with the most painful convulsions.

Every further perfection in the powers of production increases the contradiction that exists between these and the present system of property. All attempts to remove this contradiction, or even to soften it down, without interfering with property, have proved vain, and must continue so to prove themselves as often as attempted.

For the last hundred years thinkers and statesmen among the possessing classes have been cutting and trying to prevent the threatened downfall of the system of private property in the instruments of production—i. e., to prevent the REVOLUTION. SOCIAL REFORM is the name they give to their perpetual tinkerings with the industrial mechanism for the purpose of removing this or that ill effect of private property in the instruments of production, at least of softening its edges, without, however, even touching private property itself. During the last hundred years, manifold "cures" have been huckstered and even tried; it is now hardly possible to imagine any new recipe in this line. All the so-called "newest" panaceas of our social quacks which are to heal the old social ailments quickly, without pain and without expense, are, upon closer inspection, discovered to be but rehashes of old nostrums, all of which have been tried before in other places, and found worthless.

Let not the position of the Socialist be misunderstood. He pronounces these social reforms inoperative in so far as they pretend to remove the growing contradictions, which the course of economic development brings out into ever stronger light, between the powers of production and the existing system of property, at the same time that they strive to uphold and to confirm the latter. But the Socialist does not thereby mean that the SOCIAL REVOLUTION, i. e., the abolition of private property in the instruments of production, will be accomplished of itself; that the irresistible, inevitable course of evolution will do the work without assistance from man; nor yet that all social reforms are worthless, and that nothing is left to those, who suffer from the contradictions between the modern powers of production and the system of property, but idly to cross their arms and patiently to wait for better days.

When the Socialist speaks of the irresistibleness and inevitableness of the social evolution, he of course starts from the belief that men are men, and not puppets; that they are beings endowed with certain necessities and impulses; with certain physical and mental powers, which they will seek to put to their best uses. Patiently to yield to what may seem unavoidable, is not to allow the social evolution to take its course, but to bring it to a standstill.

When the Socialist declares the abolition of private property in the instruments of production to be unavoidable, he does not mean that some fine morning, without their helping themselves, the exploited classes will find the ravens feeding them. The Socialist considers the breakdown of the present social system to be unavoidable because he knows that the economic evolution inevitably brings on those conditions that will compel the exploited classes to rise against this system of private ownership; that this system multiplies the number and the strength of the exploited, and diminishes the number and the strength of the exploiting classes, both of whom are still adhering to it; and that it will finally lead to such unbearable conditions for the masses of the population that they will have no alternative but, either to go down in silence, or to overthrow that system of property.

Such a revolution may assume manifold forms according to the circumstances under which it is effected. It by no means must necessarily be accompanied with violence and bloodshed. There are instances in the history of mankind when the ruling classes were either so exceptionally clear sighted, or so particularly weak and cowardly, that they submitted to the inevitable and voluntarily abdicated. Neither is it necessary that the social revolution be decided at one blow; such probably never was the case. Revolutions prepare themselves by years and decades of economic and political struggles; they are accomplished under constant ups and downs, sustained by the conflicting classes and parties; not infrequently are they interrupted by long periods of reaction.

Nevertheless, however manifold the forms may be which a revolution may assume, never yet was any revolution accomplished without vigorous action on the part of those who suffered most under the existing conditions.

When, furthermore, the Socialist declares those social reforms, that stop short of the overthrow of the present system of property, to be unable to abolish the contradictions which the present economic development has produced, he by no means implies that all struggles on the part of the exploited against their present sufferings are useless within the framework of the existing social order; that they should patiently accommodate themselves to all ill-treatments and forms of exploitation, which the capitalist system may decree to them; or that, so long as they are at all exploited, it matters little how. What he does mean is, that the exploited classes should not overrate the social reforms, and should not imagine that through them the existing conditions can be rendered satisfactory to them. The exploited classes should carefully examine all proposed social reforms that are offered to them. Nine-tenths of the proposed reforms are not only useless but positively injurious to the exploited classes. Most dangerous of all are those schemes, which, aiming at the salvation of the threatened social order, shut their eyes to the economic development of the last century. The workingmen, the exploited classes generally, who take the field in favor of such schemes waste their energies in a senseless endeavor to revive the dead past.

Many are the ways in which the economic development may be affected; it may be hastened and it may be retarded; its edge may be dulled, or it may be sharpened; only one thing is impossible—to stop its course, much less to turn it back. Experience teaches that all attempts in this direction are not only profitless, but increase the very sufferings which they were intended to remove, while, on the other hand, those measures, that are really calculated more or less to relieve some existing ill, have themselves the tendency rather to accelerate the economic development.

When, for instance, in the early stages of capitalism, the wage workers destroyed the machine, opposed woman labor, and so on, their efforts were and could not be otherwise than profitless; they arrayed themselves against a development that nothing could resist. Since then they have hit upon better methods whereby to shield themselves as much as possible against the injurious effects of capitalist exploitation; they have established their trade unions, and they have started their independent political parties, each of which supplements the other, and with the assistance of which they have, in all civilized countries met, with more or less success. But each of these successes, be it the raising of wages, the shortening of hours, the prohibition of child labor, the establishment of sanitary regulations, etc., gives a new impulse to the economic development: together, they have either caused the capitalist to replace dearer labor with machinery, or they have forced up his pay-roll, and thereby have rendered the competitive struggle harder for the small capitalist, shortened his economic existence, and hastened the concentration of capital.

Accordingly, however justifiable, or even necessary, it may be that the workmen establish labor organizations for the purpose of improving their condition, by lowering the hours of work, and other equally wholesome measures, it were a profound error to imagine that such reforms could delay the social revolution; and equally mistaken is the notion that one cannot admit the usefulness of certain social reforms without admitting that it is possible to preserve society upon its present basis. On the contrary, such reforms may be supported from the revolutionary standpoint because, as it has been shown, they stimulate the course of events, and because, so far from removing the suicidal tendencies of the capitalist system, they help them along.

The turning of the people into proletarians, the concentration of capital in the hands of a few, who rule the whole economic life of capitalist nations, none of these trying and shocking effects of the capitalist system of production can be checked by any reform whatever, that is based upon the existing system of property, however far reaching such reform may be.

There is no political party, however fossilized and anxious it may be to preserve things as they are, but has its misgivings with regard to this fact. Each of them still advertises its special plan of reform as THE means whereby to prevent the crash; but there is not one of them that still entertains complete faith in its own panacea.

Dodging will not help them. The corner stone of the present system of production—private property in the instruments of production—becomes every day more irreconcilable with the very nature of the means of production. The magnitude that these instruments of production have reached, the social character that their functions have assumed, mark them for common, social property, without which, instead of being a blessing they become a curse to mankind. The downfall of private property in them is now only a question of time; it is sure to come; the only question still open is as to the time and the manner in which the revolution will be accomplished.

**Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.**


## S.L.P., Canada
**Section 6, Montreal.**

Montreal readers of THE PEOPLE are invited to attend a

**LECTURE,**

**On SATURDAY, APRIL 29th, 1899, at 8 P. M.**

To be given in

FRATERNITY HALL,
1715 Wellington St., Montreal, by

**R. SMITH.**

Subject: "The Meaning and Necessity of Socialism."

For further particulars see advertisements in Montreal papers. 409


# SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
—OF THE—
# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and/in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

## RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.
5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excempt.
9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
11. Prohibition of the employment ofchildren of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.
12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities( county, city, state and nation).
13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.
14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.
15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.
16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.
17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.
18. Municipal self-government.
19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.
20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.
21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.


**BUFFALO, N. Y.**

THE PEOPLE is for sale at N. A. Perry's stationery store, 387 William street, between Madison and Jefferson streets.

## "DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE".

Next meeting of the Conference will be held on

**SUNDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1899,**
(2:30 p. m.)
**AT NO. 98 AVENUE C.**

Districts not represented should elect Delegates. 405

LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Secretary.

FOURTH ANNUAL
Grand Spring Festival
—of the—
**Progressive** 408
## Workingmen's Societies
OF NORTH NEW YORK.
Given Under the Auspices of the
## 34th & 35th Assembly Dist., S. L. P.,
**At EBLING'S CASINO,**
156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue.,
**ON SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22nd, 1899.**

## West Side Agitation Committee.

Discussion meeting on Friday evening, April 21, at 8 p. m., at the
**WESTSIDE LABOR LYCEUM,**
342 West 42d Street, N. Y.
Subject: "The Present Situation in Section Greater New York." 410

10 carat gold Arm and Hammer Ring..$1.75
10 carat gold Scarf-pin..... 1.00
Sterling silver Arm and Hammer Ring, 0.50

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**Jacob Herrlich & Bro.,**
Undertakers & Embalmers,
506 6th Str., near Avenue A.
Telephone Call: 1178 Spring. 387
BRANCH: 332 E. 86th Str.


## Trades' and Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 388

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 189

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m, at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred. 39

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 331 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District IV meets at 342 West 42d street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE. 272

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lantz, Corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 241

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave. and 149th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 3d avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 86th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 341

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome. 379


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Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3d avenue, Room 53, New York City.

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